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The evening sessions were held in the large room over the boat house and were manifestly interesting, topics of the day's observation and collections so freely discussed that the scientific part of the Symposium lost nothing on account of the sociability which it fostered : in fact both features have now become so pronounced that there is little doubt that the next meeting will be more than a week's duration.

The whole atmosphere of Mountain Lodge has the greatest homelike moral medium about it, that to breathe it is simply delightful and reflects great credit upon Mr. A. G. Shepard, Jr., the trustee in charge, and on Mr. and Mrs. Studor, the managers, and we trust they may always be so successful in maintaining it. Philadelphia, Pa.

The plate here reproduced is by courtesy of the Club.—ED.

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### BOOK REVIEW.

A REVISED KEY TO HEPATICS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS. By Symers M. Macvicar, 20 pp. 8vo. Eastbourne, 1905. Published by V. T. Sumfield, Station street, Eastbourn, England, @9d.

A review of the Census Catalogue of British Hepatics appeared in the March, 1906, number of THE BRYOLOGIST and recently we have received another work by the same author, entitled as above. The Preface contains some useful hints in practical working for the beginner. We have had no chance to tests the keys but they appear to be carefully worked out. As stated they are intended to give beginners an indication to the species so as to enable them to identify their specimens from the description in a text book. A. M. S.

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### SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF LOPHOZIA INFLATA AND CEPHALOZIA FLUITANS.

CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES.

The above mentioned species with *Lophozia inflata* (Huds.) M. A. Howe var. *heterostipa* Lindb. share the following traits : in being aquatic, though the Lophozias are also terrestrial in habit ; in showing the same prostrate manner of growth : in possessing bifid leaves with obtuse lobes ; in being dioicous. On closer examination, however, this *Cephalozia fluitans* (Nees.) Spruce, will be found to possess characteristics peculiar to this genus, such as the position of the perianth on a short lateral branch, the numerous stout flagella arising from the axils of the underleaves in a truly postical manner; the linear-fusiform thin perianth with tristichous involucre bracts toothed at the base, the innermost embracing the perianth.

On the other hand, the delicate flagella of the Lophozias arise variously from the mid-axil of a leaf or from its postical angle: the perianths occur at the apex of a stem or of a long leafy branch; the involucre bracts are distichous and are similar to the stem leaves, often smaller and are remote from

the perianth, which is so completely exerted as to appear almost stipitate; the perianth itself is pyriform, inflated and obscurely 4-5 plicate only at the very apex, with a mouth connivent, denticulate. This genus shows two methods of reproduction, first, by the branching of shoots and the dying of the stem in between, and second, producing gemmæ on the tips of the leaves. The first method is very limited in *L. inflata*, stems with fertile perianths and those with androecia, also those sterile are generally unbranched; while one or two subfloral innovations are to be found on stems with unfertilized perianths; no gemmæ are found on this species or its variety and it was difficult to understand its wide-spread distribution.

Right here I would like to refer to a very interesting paper on *Lophozia inflata* by Herr Schiffner, published in Ascherson's Festschrift. A translation of this was very kindly furnished me by Miss J. T. Emerson. Dr. Evans, in calling my attention to this paper summarized it as follows: "the deciduous perianths in *L. inflata* really represent organs of vegetative reproduction, new shoots arising from their cells, and he finds that they serve the same purpose in var. *heterostipa* but not in *C. fluitans*." Schiffner says that these easily detached perianths are produced in great profusion and develop normally to the point where the fertilization of the enclosed archegonia takes place; at this stage it is impossible to foretell whether they will become fertile or so-called sterile perianths. The slightest touch sufficing to break off these latter, their buoyancy keeps them afloat and they are carried off, some to the shore to which they attach themselves and start growing, sending out rhizoides and shoots which when mature are the typical *inflata*.

The illustrations were made from fresh material furnished me by the following: Miss Lucy MacIntyre, the *L. inflata*, collected in a bog at Long Branch, New Jersey. The abundant perianths were very deciduous, the plants were growing with *Pallavicinia Lyellii* (Hook.) S. F. Gray; the var. *heterostipa* was collected by Mr. A. S. Foster at Hamilton, Wash., and was growing with *Mylia anomala* (Hook.) S. F. Gray, this latter species being new to this state; Miss Annie Lorenz and Mr. E. B. Chamberlain, collected the *C. fluitans* in New Hampshire and Maine, respectively. All these specimens form part of our Chapter Herbarium and it is hoped that students will be on the lookout for these tiny and interesting species and contribute duplicates of their finds.

Highlands, New Jersey.

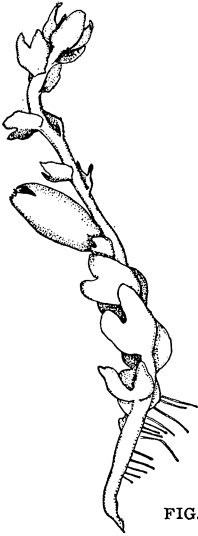


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

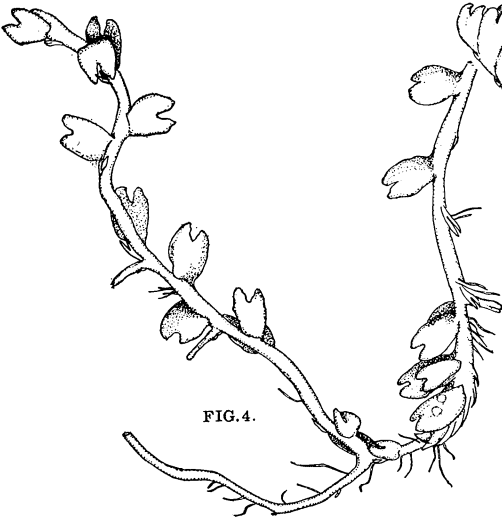


FIG. 4.

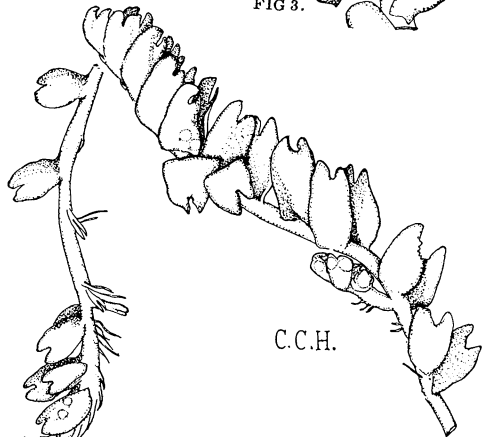


FIG. 5.

C.C.H.

PLATE VI.—Figs. 1 and 2, *Lophozia inflata*. Fig 3, *L. inflata* var. *heterostipa*. Figs. 4 and 5, *Cephalozia fluitans*. All mag. 22 times. Reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$ .